The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,184 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

HULL'S STATEMENT BARES HYPOCRISY OF U.S., SAYS IGUCHI

Asserts American Leaders Have Lost All Sense of Justice And Morality

The latest speech of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, has proved to be merely a lengthy elucidation of the same vague and pious hopes expressed in his recent 17-point memorandum, declared Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his meeting with the foreign press on Wednesday.

Mr. Iguchi said that the speech as a whole dealt largely with generalities "which are hardly in tune with the realities of the present" and that as a statement of foreign policy "it may well stand as a reflection of a government which has lost its positive vigor in international political relations because it has lost its confidence in its sense of justice."

The Spokesman ridiculed the fact that the statements in the speech were for the most part based on the assumption of an anti-Axis victory, pointing out that the prevailing situation throughout the world clearly contradicted such an assumption.

U.S. Hypocrisy Bared

Commenting on Hull's clarification of his Government's policy toward neutral countries, Mr. Iguchi stressed that what Hull had said had laid fully exposed to the entire world the utter hypocrisy and ruthlessness of the United States with those countries who have sought or are seeking to maintain their neutrality.

Referring to the vague statements made by Hull in regard to the so-called Atlantic Charter, Mr. Iguchi stated that Hull had proved himself to be a master of evasion and camouflage, but in doing so was obliged to admit the difficulties of international negotiation regarding concrete problems.

Dissecting the latter part of Hull's speech which was an appeal to the American people for unity, patience and discretion in discussion, the Spokesman declared that it was made to gain for President Roosevelt's foreign policy popular support which is neither informed, enthusiastic or united.

"In other words," Mr. Iguchi asserted, "the very exertion of this effort is in itself clear testimony that whether through American constitutional processes or otherwise the present foreign policy of the United States is not founded upon the true interests or wishes of the American people, but upon the sheer use of brute force which is the language of those who have lost all sense of morality and justice."

Full text of the Spokesman's comment follows:

Speech Is Vague

In view of the general disappointment with which the 17-Point Memorandum was received, Secretary Hull's latest speech was expected to contain considerable meat in it, but as it was it has proved to be merely a lengthy elucidation of the same vague and pious hopes. With some exceptions the speech as a whole dealt largely with generalities which are hardly in tune with the realities of the present. Furthermore, it was defensive in tone, contradictory and evasive. As a statement of foreign policy it may well stand as a reflection of a government which has lost its positive vigor in international political relations because it has lost its confidence in its sense of justice.

The statements made in the speech are, for the most part, based on the assumption of an anti-Axis victory, an assumption which is nothing short of ridiculous in view of the prevailing military situation. The second front is yet to be realized and, when it is, it will be at a sacrifice so tremendous that failure may mean a tragic and irretrievable defeat. The Italian front continues to be a funeral pyre of the Anglo-Saxon armies, while on the Eastern Front the German armies are holding their own with confidence and superb fighting morale. In East Asia the Anglo-American armies are now being subjected to devastating losses as the Japanese-Indian Forces continue their offensive drive into India, while in the Pacific the enemy forces are being dealt, at every incursion they attempt, hurtful blows which are mere samples of the annihilative storm that would

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Britain Is Planning Rigorous Measures To Isolate Ireland

Special

LISBON, April 11.—The British Government is planning to take stringent new steps to isolate Eire from the rest of the world in "determination to pursue the policy of safety first" in dealing with neutral nations, an Associated Press correspondent in London reports. He declared that although official British quarters are silent on the next move to be taken against Eire which recently rejected the Anglo-American demand for the removal of Axis diplomats from Dublin, it is likely that the present restrictions on travel and communications between England and Ireland would be made even tighter and perhaps accompanied by a virtual blockade.

GERMANS DESTROY 100 U.S. AIRCRAFT

Reich Fighter and Destroyer Planes Furiously Attack Invading Bombers

Special

BERLIN, April 11.—In today's United States air force raids on Germany more than 100 American planes were shot out of the skies by German fighters. The enemy attacks covered a wide area and were carried out under very strong fighter escorts over central and northern Germany. German fighter and destroyer planes as well as fire from numerous anti-aircraft batteries in the various zones proved disastrous for the four-engined United States bombers.

The American aircraft were subjected to heavy German attacks shortly after reaching Reich territory. Some of the enemy formations pressed hard by German fighters were forced to drop their bombs at random and turn off between Hanover and Brunswick. Other bomber units under fighter escort advanced farther east but were constantly exposed to German fighter assaults.

American planes operating over the Baltic were intercepted by German fighters already before they crossed the Pommerianian coast. These planes appeared without fighter escorts and were unable to protect themselves effectively against the German destroyers. According to reports received so far a number of damaged American bombers attempted to flee into Swedish territory. Nothing is known so far of the fate of these planes.

U.S. Planes Land in Sweden

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—Two Flying Fortresses flew over Swedish territory in the vicinity of Hoerby at about 1 p.m. today, it is reported here. Another American bomber was observed at Ringjoe. No fewer than five American Flying Fortresses landed on Swedish territory during today, two near the Bulltofta airfield of Malmoe, two near the military airfield at Rinkaby, and one in the vicinity of Krisianopel. All members of the crews were reported unhurt. At about 3 p.m. four members of the crews of other American bombers which crossed Swedish territory baled out.

Turkey Sends More Chrome

Special

LISBON, April 10.—Turkish monthly deliveries of chrome to Germany have increased threefold since the beginning of this year, trade circles in Istanbul confirm, states Reuter correspondent in that city.

SITUATION DEVELOPS IN GERMANS' FAVOR NORTH OF CERNAUTI

Soviet Forces Maneuvered Into Difficult Position South-East of Stanislau

Special

BERLIN, April 11.—The general situation on the Eastern Front remained unchanged during the Easter holidays, a German military spokesman declared today. He said that after the German evacuation of Odessa the Soviet forces began exerting pressure farther north in the region southwest of Cernauti. The spokesman said that the object of these Soviet operations was obviously dictated by the will to gain a foothold on routes leading to the Carpathian mountains. Final German judgment on developments in this front sector will presumably be made within reasonable time, he said.

The spokesman declared that the situation north of Cernauti had developed in favor of the Germans after a group which was enveloped by the Soviet forces burst the ring and began offensive operations, maneuvering the Soviet units southeast of Stanislau into a difficult position where they are now surrounded by the Germans. The German garrison of Tarnopol continues to withstand the fierce enemy attacks, the spokesman revealed, adding that south of Brody and at Kovel the Germans turned to the attack.

Continuing, the spokesman said that the line binding Stanislau and Kovel was not only withstanding the Soviet onslaughts but already had become the starting point for German operations eastward.

Except for the region southeast of Ostrov where the Soviet forces were throwing in new units a lull was prevailing in the central and northern sectors of the front. Fighting came to a standstill at Vitebsk and south of Pskov.

The spokesman said that the situation had turned quiet at Narva and that Soviet attacks on Crimea were continuing.

He disclosed that the Soviet attempts to convert the Sivash bridgehead on Crimea into a broad front were frustrated.

Reich Thrusts Successful

Special

BERLIN, April 11.—Aside from scouting and artillery activity no events of note were reported from the Nettuno front but dispatches revealed that German assault troops launched a number of particularly successful actions in several sectors of the southern front. In Monday's fighting German grenadiers and sappers captured two strongholds of the invasion troops east of Cassino in a surprise attack. In the Terelle-San Biagio area, five pillboxes were wrested from the Anglo-Americans. The occupants of the positions were wiped out.

North of San Biagio, thrusts launched by German grenadiers and alpine troops pierced the enemy minefields and reached the positions of the invasion troops. A total of seven enemy field posts, pillboxes and strongholds were destroyed and many arms and pieces of equipment captured.

Italian torpedo planes in a low level attack sank a strongly escorted medium enemy transport off Anzio. Reports said that the enemy steamer, obviously laden with vital supplies, broke in two and disappeared beneath the waves in a few moments. The Italian planes carried out their attack in the teeth

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Uneasiness Mounts in U.S., Britain Over Anti-Axis Setbacks in India

Daily Express Assails Mountbatten's Strategy While Daily Mail Laments His Differences With Deputy Commander Stilwell

Special

LISBON, April 11.—The development of the Japanese Forces' advance into India continues to cause uneasiness in Britain, according to a report sent by the London correspondent of the Spanish paper Arriba. The correspondent said that British papers had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the anti-Axis forces, despite numerical superiority, were not putting up sufficient resistance against the Japanese.

The correspondent stated that the Daily Express sharply criticized Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's strategy. He quoted the journal as declaring that the development in Burma was "very unsatisfactory" too since only a few weeks were left for waging war in this district before the monsoon season. Declaring that Mountbatten had disappointed the public in Britain, the Daily Express said that the Japanese advance was moreover affecting the political situation in India.

Meanwhile, the Daily Mail carried reports on divergencies of opinion between Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, his deputy commander. The correspondent said that some British observers, who, a short time ago, had rejected the American criticism that British war materials were inferior to Japanese, were now admitting this was true.

A New York dispatch disclosed that the New York newspaper, P.M., was advocating the immediate release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders as "a symbol that Britain means to fulfill its promise of independence to the Indians" and also as a symbol around which "India could build a people's army to supplement the defense of India." Thus did the paper reveal the anxiety prevailing in the United States and London over the advance of the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose in concert with the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Another New York dispatch quoted the New York Times as saying, "Imphal, in eastern India, is now under virtual siege by the Japanese," and that a Japanese capture of the stronghold "would be a sharp blow to the defense of India." The journal said that the Japanese had advanced through almost impassable country "with typical disregard for their transport lines" and that they had "somehow managed to bring trucks, artillery and tanks through 150 miles of mountain wilderness." Voicing consternation, the paper declared, "They now stand before Imphal in strength."

BIG LOSS SUFFERED BY FOE IN AIR WAR

100 Per Cent Increase Seen in March Compared With June 1943 in Europe

Special

BERLIN, April 11.—The figure of the Anglo-American terror bombers shot down in March of this year shows a 100 per cent increase over the figure of those destroyed in the course of June last year, Martin Hallensleben, D.N.B. military correspondent, writes in reviewing the air situation in Europe.

"Undoubtedly, the air war has reached a new climax during the first 100 days of 1944 in particular as regards the successes achieved by the German defenses," he declared.

"Rapid reinforcing of German day and night fighter planes in concert with the mass production of new types of German planes which the German plants have been turning out for months and which have exceptionally long range of action and designed for attack duty have begun to change the European air situation.

"German day and night fighters have for a considerable time in the past been operating so successfully that today every air raid on Europe —on German territory in particular —ends with heavy enemy losses.

"During the month of March alone, the Anglo-Americans lost altogether 1,234 planes verified to have been shot down. This brings the total of Anglo-American losses in the first 100 days of this year's air war to 3,315 planes whose destruction was verified.

"Two significant facts must be noted in this connection. First, these figures only take into account of the enemy planes shot down by continuously intensifying German active and passive defenses. Second, the high figures of the enemy planes shot down comprise 80 per cent Anglo-American four-engined terror bombers and only 20 per cent enemy fighters, which means that the Anglo-Americans lost at least 22,600 men of the flying personnel during this year's air operations alone.

"By reducing the Anglo-American possibilities in the air, the Germans are already carrying into effect the intensification of their air war.

"German air raids on important war targets in London, Hull and Bristol may only be regarded as a prelude to further activities."

U.S. Compensates Swiss

Special

LISBON, April 11.—Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland, handed the Swiss Government a check for $1,000,000 as the "first installment" in compensation for damage caused in the "mistake" bombing of Schaffhausen by American planes on April 1, according to the Swiss radio.

SOVIETS AND TURKEY MAY SIGN NEW PACT

20-Year Non-Aggression Pact Seen by Swiss Paper as Blow to Anti-Axis

Domei

ZURICH, April 11.—The Turkish Government is likely to conclude shortly a 20-year non-aggression pact with the Soviet Government, states an Ankara dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten quoting reliable information.

While no confirmed report is available in this regard, latest indications show that the Turkish-Soviet relations have become closer since the recent rupture of Anglo-Turkish negotiations and, it is said, possible conclusion of the non-aggression pact between Ankara and Moscow will prove another source of trouble in the anti-Axis camp.

Trade Negotiations Fail

Special

LISBON, April 11.—Commercial negotiations between Turkey and the United States conducted in Istanbul ended in a failure, it was announced on Tuesday according to an Istanbul report.

As the United States representatives were unable to grant the Turks more favorable conditions claiming the preferred need of armament industry and home demand, the negotiations were broken off for the present. The failure is regarded by the Turks as an indication of the difficult position of exports from the United States.

Turks Deny Rumor

Special to the Nippon Times

MOSCOW, April 11.—The Turkish press has denied the rumor appearing in The Times, London, that the United States had discontinued giving aid to Turkey, according to a dispatch from Istanbul dated April 5 published in the Pravda for April 10.

The dispatch said that the Turkish press, ridiculing the rumor, pointed out that the report had come a complete surprise to the Americans in Istanbul. An American newspaper correspondent there said that if the rumor had been true the United States would certainly make a direct official statement of the fact. The Times is not an official organ of Washington, while no information on the alleged suspension of aid to Turkey has been received by any American in Istanbul.

The dispatch also pointed out that a large amount of petroleum products had arrived in Turkey from the United States. Moreover, according to information from American sources, the report that the proposal of an American firm regarding the management of Turkish oil fields for a period of 99 years had been dropped is also utterly ungrounded. The American proposal, so far from having been withdrawn, is continuing to be discussed between that company and the Turkish authorities.

Hawaii Will Be Left Open for Attack If Martial Law Ended, Richardson Warns

Special

LISBON, April 11.—That the Hawaiian Islands are still dangerously vulnerable to attack was the warning issued by Major-General Robert C. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief in Hawaii, during an investigation held in Honolulu today, in which Richardson bitterly protested against the removal of martial law in the islands, according to a Honolulu report.

He charged that the removal of martial law would disable his mission—protection primarily of Pearl Harbor. Richardson reasoned that Pearl Harbor is literally the heart of the United States offensive power and, as such, if any action injurious to that heart is taken, the American fleet would be paralyzed.

His warning closely followed the admonition of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, that "the possibility of a repetition of the disastrous Pearl Harbor attack is possible."

Richardson contended that the restoration of civil law in the islands would subject him to delays by the civil courts, and more important, subject his military decisions to the ultimate control of the civil governor.

He declared that "it is inconceivable that the military commander in this active theater of war be subjected to the control of other officials for the enforcement of his orders."

FOE'S SHUGANU BASE FURIOUSLY BOMBED; BARRACKS SMASHED

Terrific Japanese Onslaught Threatens Enemy's Vital Assam-Bengal Railway

Domei

BASE IN BURMA, April 11.—Responding to the continued advance of our Ground Forces, a formation of our dive-bombers attacked on the morning of April 8 the enemy base at Shuganu, 50 kilometers south of Imphal. Braving the enemy's intense ground fire, it dived and bombed the base. It smashed a cluster of barracks around the village and blew them up completely. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Four Attacks Made

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 11.—A dive bomber unit of the Japanese Army in Burma conducted furious attacks on the supply base of the enemy glider troops four times on the night of April 8.

Part of the unit that appeared over the Kalat airdrome, profiting by the moonlight, swooped down on the barracks adjacent to the airdrome and gutted them with high explosives. Another wave attacked the Nami airdrome and attacked a Douglas D.C.-3 transport which came over the airdrome bringing supplies, shooting it down at a point three kilometers south of the enemy airdrome. Then it subjected the ground facilities to terrific machine-gun and cannon fire and bombing, destroying a Douglas D.C.-3 transport.

Still another part of the unit advanced to the same airdrome and repeatedly dive-bombed it, completely tearing up the runway. A fourth detachment rushed upon the panic-stricken enemy on the ground and flying low, subjected him to razing machine-gun fire and bombing, inflicted severe damage.

All returned to their home base without mishap.

Assam Railway Menaced

By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 11.—The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is now seriously menaced by the Japanese and Indian Combined Forces after the occupation of Kohima, is the vital life-line connecting Assam and Bengal Provinces and the disruption of this railway line would mean the death of the two districts which form the veritable heart of India's economic machinery.

The main line of the Assam-Bengal Railway runs between Chittagong in Bengal Province and Sadiya, Assam Province, extending nearly 1,000 kilometers. The railway was originally laid for the purpose of developing the coal and oil resources in the Lakinpur area, Northern Assam Province, as well as the tea growing industry in the Bramaputra basin. The Lakinpur branch line has been playing a vital role in the transportation of troops and war supplies since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Of the numerous branch lines extending from the main Assam-Bengal Railway, the Tinsukia-Ledo line is very important. It was built originally for developing the oil and coal resources in Northern Assam Province. From olden times,

(Continued on Page 2 Col 7)

British Forced to Use Wood in Construction Of Fighter Airplanes

Domei

BURMA BASE, April 11.—Due to the shortage of labor and duralumin, Britain has been forced to use wood in the construction of all types of warplanes. This has been proved by inspections made on British planes shot down in the Burma war zone. A Spitfire downed near Mandalay on February 14 had its nose, the front tip of its tail wing and other parts made of wood. A Bristol fighter plane shot down at Shebo on January 12 had its fuel tank cover, parts of the tail wing and other sections made of unpainted wood.

NIPPON UNITS FOIL RAID ON TRUK ISLE

Two of 20 Enemy Planes Are Shot Down; Foe's Attacks On Koepang Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 12.—Intercepting a formation of about 20 enemy planes, Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down two of them in a furious aerial combat at dawn yesterday when the foe attempted to attack Truk Island. All the other raiders were routed.

The Japanese sustained slight damage on the ground, but all our airmen returned safely.

Koepang Raider Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 12.—Eighteen two-engined enemy planes carried out a series of unsuccessful attacks on Koepang, Timor Island, from daybreak to midnight of April 9.

Promptly engaging the enemy in battle in each raid, Japanese Units on the spot damaged one enemy plane with furious anti-aircraft gunfire. All the other attackers were repulsed.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

SOVIET STAND UNDECIDED OVER LABOR CONFERENCE

Special

LISBON, April 11.—The Soviet Union still continues to remain a big question mark for the anti-Axis nations by its "unorthodox actions" as it is revealed that the Soviets have not yet decided to send a delegation to the International Labor Conference which opens in Philadelphia on April 20, according to a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York Times today.

Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, in announcing that 26 nations would send delegations, said that no word had yet been received from the Soviet Union. He added that every possible means had been utilized to let the Soviets know that if they wished to send delegates they would receive a cordial welcome.

Sweden, Turkey, Egypt and Switzerland are among the neutral countries who will send delegates to the parley, Phelan said, while Spain may not. Portugal will not be represented.

It is also learned from another source that the Soviet Union has not yet made the decision to send delegates to attend the conference.

Anti-Axis Nations Have No Spare Strength, Asserts Australian War Minister Forde

Special

LISBON, April 11.—Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, warned the Australians today that only 5 per cent of the Japanese troops have been in action against the British, Australian and American troops, while the whole Japanese Navy has yet to be defeated, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Forde emphasized that the war was now an "endurance test" with the anti-Axis having no "superfluous margin" of strength.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch reaching here said that Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, today rebuked the United States senatorial criticism of the Australian announcement that the army would be reduced by 90,000 as a "misunderstanding" of the Australian war effort.

He said that the "news does not mean more than that Australia is adapting war economy to meet new demands in the war."

Takes Drastic Steps

Special

LISBON, April 9.—The Australian Government is taking drastic measures to safeguard food supplies, a Canberra dispatch disclosed.

Francis Forde, War Minister, declared today that Australia in the course of the next 12 months will reduce its army by 90,000 men to meet the pressing manpower shortage in the vital war industries. Of these 90,000 men, 20,000 are to take up farm work immediately, thus assuring the continuity of food supplies for the Australians as well as anti-Axis troops and to safeguard food exports to England.

NIPPON VANGUARDS CONTINUE ADVANCE ON MANIPUR FRONT

Kangratongi and Moroh Hill Occupied; Enemy Fortress At Tennopal Pierced

By S. HASEGAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 10.—The Japanese Forces which had been fiercely attacking Kangratongi, 15 kilometers northwest of Imphal, the most important strategic point on the Kohima road, and the hilly position to the southeast of that point, carried out a daring night attack on these positions on April 7, profiting by the moonlight, and, after terrific fighting, occupied Kangratongi. They are now in full pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

On the night of April 4 these forces had advanced south from the position where they had been biding their time and consolidated a strong strategic foothold over the hilly sector. Reinforced by the unit that subsequently arrived, they launched a general offensive on Kangratongi and the hill-top position to its southeast. Supported by the tanks and artillery brought up from the Imphal area, the enemy relied on their superior mechanized power to continue the stiffest resistance. Day after day they mobilized their 30 or more planes to counter-attack and thus a close struggle developed by land and air between the hill-top positions to the north and south. Finally the Japanese decided to settle the issue at a blow and they carried out a night attack at the point of bayonets, finally penetrating into the main position of the enemy and thus capturing Kangratongi.

Enemy Forces Trapped

By T. OKUBO and K. MATSUDA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 11.—Vanguards of the Japanese Army Corps which occupied the Tishen Height, five kilometers southwest of the entrance of the Imphal-Tonzan road to the Imphal basin, early on the morning of April 9 continued their relentless assaults against the rear-guard of the enemy 23rd Division since the night of the same day and finally occupied the Moroh Hill area, 10 kilometers southwest of Bishenpur.

In concert with the comrade troops which are pursuing the enemy remnants in the area south of Tolbong, these vanguards are now annihilating the enemy forces which have been encircled into a tight pocket. With their retreat cut off in the north, the enemy troops are steadily being pressed to the marshy area in the vicinity of Lake Rocktak.

Tennopal Pierced

By S. NAKAJIMA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMA FRONT, April 11.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces launched vigorous and dauntless human-bullet charges against the fortress of Tennopal, 15 kilometers southwest of Palel, and succeeded in penetrating deep into the enemy position. This fortress is the main position of the British-Indian army in the Palel sector.

At noon yesterday, the main body of X X Corps of the Japanese Forces in the northern part of Palel, under cover of X X guns, drove a wedge into the fortress of Tennopal and successively seized the enemy positions to bring them completely under their control.

With the reduction of the rest of the solid positions in Tennopal now imminent, the enemy troops have been thrown into great confusion.

Palel, southeastern entrance to the Imphal Plains, is now being subjected to furious bombardment by the Japanese Forces which have reached a point 10 kilometers from the strategic town, according to Domei.

The successful occupation of the Imphal basin hinges on the outcome of the battle for Palel and, therefore, the enemy troops there are offering stiff resistance against the Japanese onslaughts by concentrating about 12,000 troops of the 20th Division which had been driven back from Tammu. Also, remnant enemy planes are launching counter-attacks from the Palel airfield.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Units advancing southward toward Imphal from Kohima have reached a height overlooking the basin and are c

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 12

ENEMY'S PACIFIC WARFARE AND AIR STRENGTH

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—The New York Times of February 15 gives a sketch of the United States Pacific campaign and clarifies the vastness of its scale and the extent of sacrifice in order to warn the American public against undue optimism.

According to this article, 2,000,000 tons of warships and transports and 1,000 carrier-borne aircraft participated in the operations in the Marshall group area. The article, however, doubts whether the same lavish sort of operation could be continued in regard to the numerous other islands in the Pacific. Finally, it says that in order to deal a decisive blow to the Japanese fighting strength, success must be achieved in aerial warfare.

Aside from the truth or falsity of the enemy observations, the article is quite informative. In the first place, it makes clear to all who read it the gallantry and dauntless fighting of the Japanese Forces against the large-scale counter-offensive of the enemy; secondly, the enemy is suffering tremendous losses in his island-to-island campaign and, thirdly, it brings home the importance of aircraft in Pacific warfare.

It should be remembered here that no matter how much volume the enemy should throw into the Pacific campaign we need entertain no misgivings so long as we are fully prepared, and that if the enemy in his fretful impatience should adopt a strategy of reckless fury he would merely be offering us a most favorable opportunity of crushing him at a blow. Thus, the article warns:

"Unless the American forces could first render the Japanese air force powerless, they will not commit the folly of entering the sphere of Japanese airpower. Moreover, there is no other means of rendering the Japanese air force powerless than by fighting it with land-based planes." The journal then goes on to describe the difficulties of approaching the main bases of Japan's defense and cautions against reckless operations.

Some people may not have viewed the enemy counter-attacks in the Pacific war zone without some uneasy feeling but the very fact that the enemy has had to use such huge task forces in these operations shows that he fears the strength of the Japanese Forces. That he is aware of the danger of venturing into the sphere of Japanese airpower is clear from the New York Times, article. Thus, the journal has merely confirmed our conviction that all we need to do is to concentrate all our efforts on the one object of shattering the enemy's fighting power.

According to a recent statement of the War and Navy Ministers: "The key to victory in the War of Greater East Asia is aircraft and other air arms. The quality and quantity of air arms form the foundation of fighting strength. It will be our endeavor to make further efforts in the adjustment and study of air arms so as to improve the quality and increase the quantity of production."

In response to this determination on the part of the authorities, it is clear what should be the attitude and endeavors of the people when it is remembered that the aircraft industry is made up of many elements and that the daily life of the people is not unrelated to the problem of concentrating the total national strength on the aircraft industry.

U.S.-CHUNGKING CONSPIRACY AGAINST BRITAIN, SOVIETS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—There have recently occurred two interesting incidents connected with Chungking. The first is the encroachment of the Chungking army on Outer Mongolian territory toward the end of last year and the other is the redrawing of the map of the Fukawng basin area in northern Burma as Chinese territory.

These incidents have no relation to each other, but the existence of wire-pullers behind the scenes and the intrigue that can be read from both cases show the sort of international morality animating the actions of the anti-Axis nations.

The Chungking army encroached on the territory of Outer Mongolia because it saw that the Soviet Union was pre-occupied with the Eastern Front in Europe, while Chungking repainted the map of the Fukawng basin area as Chinese territory mainly in order to retaliate at Britain for being more anxious to defend India than to wrest back Burma so as to reopen the Burma route. In both cases Chungking has shown an aggressive attitude difficult to imagine as based solely on its initiative. It seems obvious in the eyes of any thinking person that the United States is pulling the wires behind Chungking.

We need not expatiate on the theme that the United States is making use of Chungking as an instrument for the offensive on Japan. It is a well-known fact that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell is striving to place the Chungking army under his command or control in order to use it in any way he deems desirable and to improve its quality and increase its strength. The Chungking army, however, well aware of the fact that it is powerless against the Japanese, is shunning any positive warfare against the Japanese but is merely strengthening its stand against the Chinese Communist Army.

We do not know why the Soviet Union should, after more than three months since the incident occurred, announce the crossing of the Outer Mongolian border by the Chungking army, but it is clear that she has acted in indignation, at least, over the U.S.-Chiang conspiracy to take advantage of the Soviet preoccupation with the Eastern Front. It seems also quite likely that the United States, extremely dissatisfied with the selfish British attitude of concentrating upon the defense of India and in order to vent its spite in view of the forestalling Japanese action of blocking traffic between India and Chungking, has caused Chungking to repaint the map so as to annex an area in which the British are extremely interested as a lesson to the latter. The motive of the United States in all these actions is to drive out British and Soviet influences from Chungking in order to establish her own supremacy there.

Although Chungking in this way is seeking to take from the Soviet Union and Britain as much as it can on the strength of the United States' support, it is equally anxious to avoid turning into the spearhead of the American offensive against Japan. To this end Chungking has adopted the excuse that it must attend to the Chinese Communist Army. The declaration of Chiang Kai-shek that "the only way to secure a position where we can have our say in any circumstances is to strengthen our national strength" is evidence that he has not forgotten the fate of all foxes who don tiger's skins. It remains to be seen whether the Chungking fox will succeed in deceiving the tiger to the end or whether he will be devoured by the tiger, but it is clear that even this U.S.-Chiang conspiracy against the Soviet Union and Britain is not based on any fundamental cooperation.

The amusing feature of the affair is that the Fukawng area that the United States has so generously "made over" to Chungking is part of the territory of independent Burma and that it is firmly held by Japanese-Indian-Burmese Combined Forces, so that the United States, Britain and Chungking are quarrelling over something that is wholly imaginary and exists merely on paper. Is it not tragic?

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 11

On the northern front of the Crimea, fighting with superior enemy infantry and tank forces is still progressing.

Southwest and west of Odessa, our troops have withdrawn to their assigned points.

Northeast of Tiraspol, an enemy dent was sealed off while west of Orhei the salient, made by the enemy during the last few days, was narrowed down.

In the eastern Bukovina area, our panzer formations broke the resistance of strong Soviet forces. They drove into the flank of the attacking enemy troops and inflicted together with Rumanian troops very heavy losses on the enemy.

In the area south of Stanislau, our panzer grenadiers together with Hungarian mountain troops recaptured the town of Delatyn which had been temporarily lost.

Reich Holding Tarnopol

Between Czernowice and Brody, mopping-up operations are continuing against scattered enemy groups which offered stubborn resistance. The brave garrison of Tarnopol continued to withstand the strong enemy attacks.

Southeast of Ostrov, the Soviets after having been reinforced again made futile attempts to rush against our positions and the ironing out of a local dent is still in progress.

South of Pleskau, the Soviets again failed to carry out an attack yesterday. Since March 31, our troops have foiled the attempt at breaking-through made by superior enemy infantry and tank formations. They inflicted on the Soviets heavy losses in men and material. The enemy lost 30 tanks and storm-guns as well as 121 aircraft.

In several sectors of the Italian Front, our assault parties penetrated strongly enemy fortified position and destroyed numerous pillboxes as well as other fortified bases together with their occupants. The enemy suffered heavy casualties and many prisoners were captured.

An enemy transport vessels was sunk by Italian torpedo-planes off Anzio last night while British commando troops which had landed on the western shores of Rhodes were wiped out to the last man.

On April 10, 29 enemy planes were shot down as well as during last night when enemy bombers attacked targets in the occupied western Europe.

Minor enemy plane formations penetrated northwestern Germany during the daytime yesterday while British intruder planes flew into western and central Germany last night.

U.S. RAIDERS BOMB F.I.C. FISHING SHIPS

9 Chinese Vessels Sunk in Gulf Of Tonking, 13 Killed and Many Injured

Domei

HANOI, April 11.—Carrying out an inhumane raid on non-combatants, four B-25 planes belonging to the United States air force in China on April 7 bombed and strafed more than 100 Chinese fishing vessels in a port of Catba Island, Gulf of Tonking.

In the course of this raid, nine vessels were sunk and several damaged. Thirteen persons were killed and many were injured. These Chinese fishermen had come from the south China area.

Local overseas Chinese residents, upon learning of the enemy atrocity, gave vent to their resentment toward Chungking leaders who are deliberately allowing the Americans to use China from which to bomb and kill innocent Chinese.

Hospital, Church Bombed

Domei

HANOI, April 10.—Supplementing the announcement made yesterday as regards the third air raid against Hanoi on April 8 by the United States air force in China, the Government-General of French Indo-China today disclosed that a clearly marked Red Cross hospital as well as a Protestant Church were also wantonly bombed and damaged.

A local hospital was bombed and as the result, several native nurses who were attending the patients were seriously injured and died from their wounds.

Journal Raps Raiders

Domei

HANOI, April 11.—Reflecting the burning indignation of the entire French Indo-China people against the United States air force in China for its wanton air attacks on the inhabitants of this city on April 8, "L'Action," official organ of the French Indo-China Government-General, in today's editorial scathingly condemned the bestial action of the United States airmen as one of gross cowardice.

Declaring that most of Hanoi's citizens have been forced to spend one of the most gloomiest Easter days—due to the menacing enemy air raids—the journal pointed out that the enemy air raids had been directed against the peaceful sections of the city.

In addition to bombing streets having no military connection, the enemy raiders dropped bombs on a Protestant church and a Red Cross hospital, killing and wounding nurses and many others.

The enemy raiders not only dropped bombs on homes and people to be buried alive, but also machine-gunned people, causing a great number of casualties.

The journal opined that the enemy high command had apparently been forced to resort to such guerrilla tactics out of their desperation and that leaders of American and Chungking forces insanely think that they could deal a military blow to Japan by imperiling lives of the 200,000 citizens of Hanoi by wantonly inflicting death and destruction.

The paper queried whether the Anglo-Americans, who claim to be defenders of Christian ideals and civilization, think that the killing of innocent people by wanton air raids is a befitting act to mark Easter in a Christian way.

Nippon Vanguards Continue Advance On Manipur Front

(Continued From Page 1)

gaged with the enemy troops in the mountain area.

The Japanese Units driving northward from Tonzan are now pushing on toward their objective after reducing Tekkha, Hentamu and Chulachanpur.

For Defeated General

Special

LISBON, April 9.—A Chicago dispatch said that the anti-Roosevelt Chicago Tribune endorsed General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, for president in the Illinois primary elections next Tuesday. The paper declared, "A vote for MacArthur will be a vote for the return of stalwart Americanism to the White House."

3rd Anniversary of Neutrality Pact With Soviets Sees Closer Relations

Today is the third anniversary of the conclusion on April 13, 1941, of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact which marked an outstanding epoch in the diplomatic relations between this country and the Soviet Union.

This treaty was signed, as Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the then Prime Minister of Japan, declared in his statement, for the purpose of solidifying the peaceful and friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union on the basis of a permanent foundation in order to prevent the expansion of the world-wide hostilities which were then developing and also to insure the stability throughout Greater East Asia.

Unfortunately, however, the inordinate challenges made by the United States and Britain forced Japan to take up the gauntlet, resulting in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu emphasized in his message delivered at the 84th Diet session, the fundamental principle of Japan's diplomacy is to promote the mutually friendly relations with neighboring countries and to apply this policy further to all countries of the world. Therefore, Japan is endeavoring to prevent the present global holocaust from spreading to those countries, far and near, which are in neutral relations with Japan and, moreover, to promote the friendship with them.

In view of the spirit with which the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was concluded, it is clear that the relations between Moscow and Tokyo will not be affected in any extent by the future developments of the wars now developing in East Asia and Europe nor by any maneuvers conducted by the enemy.

Hull's Statement Bares Hypocrisy Of U.S., Says Iguchi

(Continued From Page 1)

come over them should they attempt anything more ambitious.

Hull's dream of the future world organization, founded upon the basis of the so-called Four Powers whose unity of policy and action even now is highly questionable, has not the remotest possibility of realization in view of the present and prospective military and political developments not only as against the Axis Powers, but also within the anti-Axis camp. It is also a foregone conclusion that none of the other nations including the neutrals would ever be satisfied with being relegated to the status of satellites who must answer to the whim of the "master powers."

Hull Stresses Unity

In short, what Hull has stated regarding the position of the Four Powers is feeble justification for their dictatorship over the entire world. Of that questionable unity Hull himself seems to be well aware as witness the special stress which he has laid on the need for "agreed and united action," speaking largely not in the present but in the future tense.

Hull was quite clear about his government's policy toward neutral countries and by being clear about it he has fully exposed to the entire world the utter hypocrisy and ruthlessness of the United States with regard to these countries who, out of their profound consciousness of national interests and welfare, have sought, some successfully and some unsuccessfully, to maintain their neutrality. We can easily imagine the reaction to his statement that "we have scrupulously respected the sovereignty of these nations: we have not coerced nor shall we coerce any nation," in Argentina and other Latin American countries who have been forced by American pressure to forfeit their national interests, sovereignty and will by abandoning their neutrality and in Eire, the most recent victim of brute pressure, whose government have retorted with firmness and dignity.

Threatens Neutral States

It is revealing, however, that even while assuring that there is no intention at coercion in the future Secretary Hull declares that the period of compromise "is rapidly drawing to a close" in the arrogant statement: "we can no longer acquiesce in these nations drawing upon the resources of the Allied world when they, at the same time, contribute to the death of troops whose sacrifices contribute to their salvation as well as ours." What can this statement mean but an express threat of an intention by economic blockade or other pressure to wipe out neutrality from the face of the earth and by so doing to trample upon the sovereignty of nations in negation of the very principles of law and morality for which the United States professedly is fighting?

The hypocrisy, contradiction and brutishness of this clarified American stand on the question of neutrality symbolize the real nature of the foreign policy of the United States which, as the war moves on towards its grand climax, is showing itself to be utterly without moral principles.

Regarding the United States' exalted hopes for the so-called liberation of Europe which Hull paints in rosy hues, one has only to look at the pitiful conditions now prevailing in the "liberated" areas of Italy where chaos reigns and the people are going through the sufferings of a hell on earth under the "benevolent administration" of AMGOT. Surely the pity of the so-called liberated portions of Italy have a much more potent propaganda effect on the people of France and other European countries than anything Hull could say, for the experiences of the Italian people under Anglo-American rule would only be repeated in a more magnified form if ever it is extended to the other portions of Europe. It may be democracy which the people yearn for, but certainly not the brand as represented by the Anglo-American enemies in their dealings with other nations.

Craftily Evades Issue

On the so-called Atlantic Charter, Secretary Hull has proved himself to be a master of evasion and camouflage. At a time when popular opinion demands a concrete elucidation of that declaration as applied to the realities of contemporary developments, he has avoided committing his government by declaring that it is not a "code of laws" but "an expression of fundamental objectives," that it "points the direction wherein solutions are sought" but that "it does not give solutions."

In making this evasive explanation, Secretary Hull was obliged to admit the difficulties of international negotiation regarding concrete problems and gave an unassuring and generalized statement that "all these matters are in different stages of development."

In emphasizing the importance and the need for "agreed and united actions" among the Four Powers in the solution of various problems, Hull turned the responsibility for the task upon the American people by pointing out that any course of action or proposal would be useless unless they find basic acceptance by the legislature and people of the United States. With school teacher logic he explained the long and difficult procedure of negotiating the matter of an international organization and other post-war questions.

This latter passage in Secretary Hull's speech which is an appeal to the American people for unity, patience and discretion in discussion strikes us that its principal purpose is to gain for the Roosevelt foreign policy popular support which is neither informed, enthusiastic nor united. For without much support, the administration is finding itself more and more powerless to cope against the other anti-Axis powers in the face of the swiftly moving political and military developments.

In other words the very exertion of this effort is in itself a clear testimony that whether through American constitutional processes or otherwise the present foreign policy of the United States is not founded upon the true interests or wishes of the American people, but upon the sheer use of brute force which is the language of those who have lost all sense of morality and justice.

Salvador Executes 10 Officers Guilty In Starting Revolt

Special

LISBON, April 11.—Ten Salvadorian army officers, who last week participated in the abortive coup d'etat against President General Maximiliano Martinez, were executed by a firing squad yesterday, according to a San Salvador dispatch. Among those executed were General Alfonso Marroquin, Commander of the First Infantry Regiment, who revolted, Colonel Tito Calvo, Commander of Acajutla Port, and Major Julio Faustino Sousa, Deputy Commander of Military Aviation.

EX-SOLDIERS IN P.I. HELP REBUILD LAND

With Complete Freedom of Mind They Are Leading Useful and Peaceful Lives

Special

MANILA, April 11.—How do the released Filipino prisoners of war fare today on the second anniversary of the fall of Bataan? To say offhand that they have regained their pre-war status enjoying once more "complete ease of mind and freedom of action" is not very striking. It does not give insight into the new personality that has been evolved since that epochal day in the Island's history when by virtue of the proclamation issued on June 22, 1942 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in the Philippines the first group was released from the camp at Capas in Tarlac Province.

What is more remarkable than the fact that they have been restored to normalcy is that they underwent a spiritual and moral rejuvenation as well as physical rehabilitation on the principles of the new order in East Asia.

As a result of this re-orientation, they are like other Oriental brothers imbued with the ideals for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region of which they are part and parcel.

The rate at which they adapted themselves to the new regime soon after release is remarkable for it took little time and effort for the ex-soldiers to fit into the novel scheme of things amidst which they had recently been "reborn" utilizing to great advantage the instruction and training they received during the brief confinement in the war prisoners camp.

True to their word and in token of profound gratitude to Japan for the unprecedented act of magnanimity the released Filipino prisoners of war since leaving the camp have faithfully and honorably abided by the terms of their pardon.

Following release, the Filipino ex-soldiers in general have turned over a new leaf. The majority have returned to their homes while some remained in convalescent homes for released war prisoners in Manila and others went to recuperative camps in Los Banos, Laguna and Alabang, Rizal.

They started a new life from scratch so to speak. There were no more old ways to go back to—they blazed new trails. "Old order changeth, yielding its place to the new," and so did the lives of the ex-soldiers take a fresh turn.

The Bureau of Public Welfare under which the convalescent homes and recuperative camps are operated and maintained afforded many released Filipino soldiers opportunities to learn some trade through its various industrial and vocational projects for utilizing native materials and in agricultural labor. Most men once connected with the Bureau are now well off making a living not only for themselves but also for their families.

The ex-servicemen who went back to their homes in the provinces are reported engaged in various enterprises, some tilling the soil to contribute toward the nation-wide food production campaign.

Those who stayed in Manila found employment in either the Government offices or private firms, while many able-bodied ex-soldiers joined the Philippines constabulary to help in the maintenance of peace and order throughout the land. Of the latter group some who have been graduated from the constabulary school have been appointed as commissioned or non-commissioned officers.

Indeed the released Filipino prisoners of war are now actively participating heart and soul in the foremost ranks of the people in building the Philippines into an integral and worthy member of the family of Oriental nations.

Judging from the wonderful results achieved by the released war prisoners in all walks of life in contributing to the Greater Philippines, the generosity and magnanimity of the Japanese in effecting the freedom of the war prisoners have not been in vain.

Foe's Shuganu Base Furiously Bombed; Barracks Smashed

(Continued From Page 1)

this route has been a vital commercial road connecting Assam, Burma and China. The much-publicized Ledo Road runs along this railway line.

Fall of Imphal Looms

The fall of Imphal is merely a question of time as the result of the reduction of Kohima by a powerful corps of the Japanese Forces that went into action suddenly on April 6. Kohima is a vital point on the Assam-Bengal Railway connecting the enemy supply line.

Depending on Imphal as the advance base for the counter-offensive against Burma, the British-Indian army for the last six months has been making persistent resistance from that base which is now doomed.

Early in March the Imperial Japanese Forces started an annihilative battle against the enemy struggling to advance into Burma. Upon encircling and wiping out the troops of the 4th corps of the British-Indian army at every point, the Japanese Forces continued their westward advance and within less than four weeks they cut off the enemy supply line at Mission on the Kohima-Imphal Road on March 28, thus sealing the fate of the enemy.

Japanese Units advanced along the Kohima-Imphal road, broke through at Hentam, marched northward and pressed the enemy at Jesiyenpur on the western shore of Lake Lokuttawa.

After annihilating the main body of the 20th and 23rd divisions of the Anglo-Indian army in the Kabau Valley, another Japanese Unit is now sweeping over Palel on the way to Imphal following the defeat of the enemy troops entrenched in semi-permanent positions at Tammu and Shibong.

The historic offensive operation in India by the Japanese Forces is about to reach its highest peak with the general attack on Imphal as its climax which was brought about by the frustration of the enemy's wild ambition to retake Burma and the Japanese success in the annihilative battles in the Fukawng sector and the Kaladan Valley.

PLANS VISITING CHUNGKING

Special

LISBON, April 11.—United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace announced today that he hopes to visit Chungking "sometime in late spring or early summer," according to a Washington report.

In a press statement he declared that he had no definite plans yet for the projected visit adding, "I have no additional details available at the present time." His brief announcement did not reveal whether he was to go as an official representative of the Government to discuss world affairs with Chiang Kai-shek or on an informal inspection trip of the Far Eastern Front.

BURMA SUPPORTING NIPPON IN WAR AIM

Giving Full Cooperation Due to Hatred for British, Says Bandoola U Sein

Special

RANGOON, April 11.—The Burmese people are giving whole-hearted cooperation to Japan simply because they harbor hatred for the British as a result of years of maltreatment, declared Bandoola U Sein, Minister of Religious Affairs, National Welfare and Propaganda, at a press conference held yesterday.

He stated that what he had seen and heard during the recent one-month inspection tour of Upper Burma and the Arakan districts convinced him that his countrymen were prepared to give all-out cooperation to Japan.

Citing an example, he said that in one instance a Burmese when he encountered a number of British soldiers loitering in the village in quest of food offered them a meal and in the meantime reported to the Japanese garrison troops who captured them immediately.

On another occasion, an attempt by 1,000 enemy soldiers to attack a Japanese position in Shwegu district was foiled completely by a number of Burmese, who defying death, broke through the enemy to seek reinforcements from the Japanese Units. These Burmese further fought with the Japanese soldiers and killed eight British soldiers besides capturing arms and ammunition.

Many similar episodes were revealed in connection with the capture of the air-borne enemy troops in the vicinity of Katha, he declared, adding that the Arakanese are also helping the Japanese Army to a great extent.

FRENCH REBELS APPOINT NEW ARMY STAFF CHIEF

Special

LISBON, April 11.—The French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers appointed General Marie Emile Bethouart as Chief of Staff for National Defense as the De Gaulle-Giraud dispute over the leadership of the French forces remained deadlocked, an Algiers dispatch disclosed.

Bethouart formerly headed a French military mission in Washington.

Situation Develops In Germans' Favor North of Cernauti

(Continued From Page 1)

of a fierce barrage put up by enemy anti-aircraft guns and the furious opposition of enemy fighters. Shore batteries and the guns of ships at anchor also joined the fight but were unable to repulse the Axis planes.

SIX-CHARACTER MEDICINE

Dr. I. Asada, celebrated physician of the orthodoxical Chinese school was absorbed in the discovery of an all-curing medicine, known as "Six Character Medicine."

This medicine is prepared from gall of a rare animal and herbs and barks of trees of highly curable character properly mixed.

"The Six-Character Medicine" is mainly good for the following diseases:

Food poisoning, morning after, heat-stroke, belly-ache, vomitting, less urine, tooth-ache, lumbago, head-ache, constipation, moist cough, alcoholic poisoning, medicine-poisoning, neutralization of poisons, crying at night, teeth-grinding and others.

Manufactured by the Pharmaceutical Dept.
Nagai Chemical Products Co., Ltd.
Terashita-cho, Oi, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo

The ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDITION

A Monthly Survey of Economic and Political Conditions in Nippon and Eastern Asia. Compiled and Edited by the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Ltd. Publishers of Nippon's Largest and Oldest Established Journal Devoted to Practical Economics and Finance.

APRIL 1944

Feature Articles:

15 Itemed New Policy
1943 Actual Rice Harvest
Nanking's New Price Policy
Philippine Wartime Economic Structure
Objective of Controlled Economy
Progress of Industrial Adjustment
Corporations' Liquid Assets
A War of Coal
America's Food Problem
China's Plan for Farm Production
Eria Silkworms

PRICE: ¥1.12 Subscription: 1 year—¥13.[illegible]
in Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, ¥14.90 in other foreign countries

On sale at Maruzen, Kyo Bun Kwan, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi Book Dept., Imperial Hotel, (Takahashi Book Stall), Other Principal Book Stores and News Stands.

Write for your specimen copy.

TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPOSHA
2 Sanchome, Honkoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. 24-6081-3, [illegible]

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TSUBOKAMI LAUDS THAI WAR EFFORTS

Ambassador to Thailand Returns to Japan to Confer With Government

Japan-Thailand relations have recently been greatly strengthened in the military, economic, cultural and political fields, stated Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami to Thailand, in an interview with the press upon his arrival at Fukuoka on Tuesday afternoon.

Ambassador Tsubokami has returned to confer with the Government and also to have a short rest because of his health. He will stay here for about three months.

Continuing, the Ambassador said:

"Thailand is particularly cooperating with Japan in the war to smash our common enemies, the United States and Britain. Various difficulties are facing Thailand under the war situation, but the whole nation is concentrating its efforts to overcome them for the attainment of the war objective.

"In the industrial field in Thailand, cotton production is being increased, while more spinning and weaving mills are being established. At present, two spinning and weaving mills are being operated under joint Japanese and Thai management.

"The Prime Minister and Mrs. Phibun Songkhram are directly guiding the people in their efforts to carry out the new life movement.

"Military training of youths which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry has been placed under the direct guidance of the Prime Minister.

"In order to organize the Women's Regiment on the Thai Revolution Commemoration Day, June 24, Mrs. Phibun is now recruiting the graduates of the Women's Normal School and others.

"A solid air defense setup has been formed, and the dispersion of urban residents to rural districts has already been completed."

E. ASIA INDIANS TO MARK JALLIANWALA BAGH DAY

Will Renew Determination Today to Avenge Dyer's Crime 25 Years Ago

Completing the National Liberation Week, which began on the 6th, the Indians throughout East Asia will meet at their respective centers of the Indian Independence League to observe the Jallianwala Bagh Day today, to redouble their determination to carry on the fight for freedom from British clutches.

Jallianwala Bagh Day which is observed every year, on April 13, is a day of National Mourning for the Indians, and also a day of National Determination to carry on the fight for independence till complete independence is achieved. It was on April 13, 1919, that General Dyer, a British officer, brutally massacred in cold blood 5,000 Indians who had assembled at Jallianwala Park in Amritsar, Punjab. This mass murder took place, in the wake of a series of oppressive and humiliating laws which were Britain's reward for India's colossal contribution in men, money and material for British victory in the last war.

On the 13th of April every year since that fateful day, Indians remember the incident to redouble their determination to exert their utmost to wipe out the British oppression from their soil.

Aids F.I.C. Raid Victims

Domei

HANOI, April 11.—Fujio Minoda, Japanese Consul-General, today called on Jean Maurice Norbert Haelewyn, Resident-Superieur of Tonking, and in the name of the Japanese Embassy donated a sum of 2,000 piastres toward the relief fund for victims of the terror raid wantonly carried out by the United States air force in China on April 8.

State Funeral for Chen

Domei

NANKING, April 11.—The National Government of China in today's session of the Executive Yuan decided to honor the late Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, with a State Funeral. The Governor met a tragic death in Canton at the hands of Chungking terrorists on April 4.

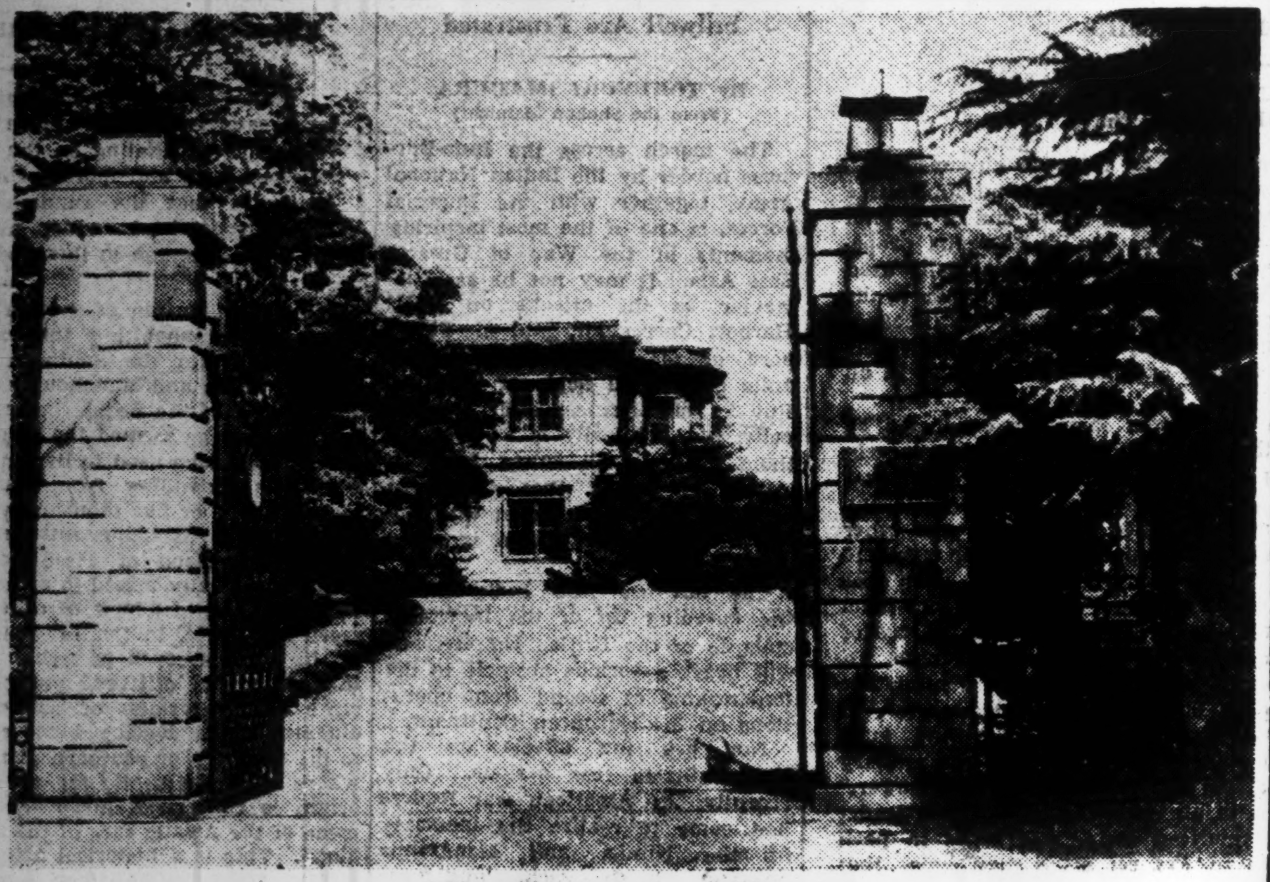
62 Enemy Die in Shipwreck

Special

LISBON, April 10.—Sixty-two members of the crew of a Liberty-type ship, which foundered off the British coast, perished, according to a London report. It said that only 12 men could be rescued although the wreck was situated not more than 18 meters from the shore. Strong wind and high seas were considered responsible for the disaster. The name of the ship and date of the accident were not revealed.

Greater East Asia

EMBASSY SERIES....(II)



The Embassy of China

A shiny black limousine, with a smartly uniformed chauffeur at the wheel, turns into the gravelled driveway leading to the two-storeyed white stone structure in Mamiana-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo. A gentleman of medium height descends, and with a smiling nod to the doorman enters the mansion.

The car is that of the Chinese Embassy, and the gentleman the Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Tsai Pei. Ambassador Tsai has just returned from an official visit.

The "Ambassade de la Republique Chinoise," as is denoted on the barred iron gate, together with the residence of the Ambassador and his family, is housed in the aesthetic-looking, large rectangular structure which was once the home of Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa.

As one walks into the offices of the chancellery, busy Chinese clerks pass to and fro. However, carpets and runners spread throughout the building muffle all sounds of footsteps.

The Embassy sitting-room is on the first floor. A soft Chinese carpet, of buff color, covers the floor; while beautifully carved teakwood Chinese chairs and small tables, and especially the exquisite brush paintings covering two sides of the walls, give one a taste of the subtle beauties of China. From the garden outside is wafted in a soft feminine voice mingling with the gruffer tones of a man, both speaking in the musical intonation which is the language of China.

The door of the sitting-room opens, and the same gentleman who descended from the limousine enters with a smile of welcome.

Together with a staff of 15 Chinese officials, Ambassador Tsai looks after the multitudinous affairs that come daily to the Embassy. Office hours are from 9 to 5, and during this time all members of the staff apply themselves diligently to their respective tasks.

As proved by the healthy color in his cheeks, the Ambassador is an early riser, never getting up later than 6. Before breakfasting at 7:30, it is his habit to take a leisurely stroll through the Embassy gardens.

Regarding his occupation in the evenings after office affairs have been put aside for the day, the Ambassador smiles slowly, then chuckles. "If you knew how much noise my two boys can make, you wouldn't need to ask," he said. "The greater part of my family I have left behind in Shanghai, for educational reasons, with my eldest son and his wife. Altogether I have three sons and five daughters, and of the three boys I have two with me here. The 19-year old is attending Waseda University, my alma mater, and the 8-year old a nearby school. . . . Boys can make a surprising amount of noise even when doing their homework," the Ambassador mused.

Six of the thirty-odd rooms in the mansion, on the second floor, serve as living quarters of the Ambassador and his family. To look after the particular tastes of the Ambassador, two cooks who were members of the Ambassador's domestic staff in Nanking, have been brought from China. In addition, there are four Chinese boys to attend to the needs of the Ambassador and his family.

Of Japanese servants there are fifteen who take care of both the Embassy wants and those of the Ambassador's family.

Touching again on the subject of spare-time occupation, the Ambassador explained that when time permitted he was very fond of practising Chinese calligraphy and of delving into ancient Chinese books. These are his two hobbies and are indulged in quite often in the mornings before work in the Embassy begins. For this purpose the Ambassador retires to his private study on the second floor. There, sitting opposite a huge portrait of Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, the Ambassador wields his brush in the quiet of the early morning or turns over the leaves of a favorite book.

In keen competition with the busy time of the Ambassador, Mrs. Tsai Pei also leads a busy life both domestically and socially. Mrs. Tsai has always been greatly interested in educational matters, and therefore takes every opportunity to attend lectures and meetings touching on education. Also as the wife of one of the leading Ambassadors of the capital, she must participate in the social life of the diplomatic circle. And most important, and requiring the greatest care, is her duty as wife and mother.

"For we three men require a lot of looking after," smiles the Ambassador.

Bose Replies to Aoki For Congratulations On Entry Into India

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, received on April 11 from Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, a telegram in response to a message wired to the Netaji congratulating the Indian National Army on its entry into India. The telegram from the Netaji follows: "To His Excellency, Mr. Kazuo Aoki. Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your Excellency's kind message of congratulation on the commencement of the Indian National Army's march to Delhi in close collaboration with the invincible Imperial Japanese Forces. We, Indians, are confident that with the aid of the Imperial Army, we shall achieve final victory in the war for India's independence."

TOJO SEES STATESMEN

Informal Conference Held With Former Prime Ministers

An informal conference took place between Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and senior statesmen at the Peers' Club at noon on Wednesday.

The statesmen present were Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Koki Hirota, and General Nobuyuki Abe, all former Prime Ministers, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council.

Those in the conference had a luncheon together and talked over various matters. The gathering broke up at 2 p.m.

British Seized and Forced Indians to Work On Construction of Assam-Bengal Railway

The sweat and blood of the Indians, goaded on to their body-breaking toil by lashing whips, went into the building of the Assam-Bengal Railway, says Waemon Takeda, who spent more than 40 years in Dacca, Bengal Province.

Living at present in Senju, Adachi-ku, with his Indian wife, Mr. Takeda recently related to the Yomiuri-Hochi his recollections of the construction of the vital Assam-Bengal Railway, now threatened by the smashing advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces.

"Dacca is located at the terminus of a branch line on the Assam-Bengal Railway," began Mr. Takeda. "On the right-hand side of the city, the hillside is covered with endless rows of the bushes. To the left, green fields of rice, hemp and cotton spread far out over the wide plains.

"From this district, trains loaded with agricultural products, oil and coal, wend their way toward Chittagong. It is also possible to reach Calcutta by river steamers from Dacca.

"The British are only concerned with the transportation of products. The Indians are crowded like sardines in dirty third-class carriages and it is only the British who have the privilege of leaning back arrogantly in their spacious first-class cars. Indeed, the Indians are treated like animals, existing as it were solely for the purpose of carting the Britishers' baggage.

"I was 28 years old when I went to India about 40 years ago. I had learned the technique of soapmaking previous to my departure from Japan, so settling down in Dacca I started a soap factory. I married four years later.

"The British would never impart any new knowledge or technique to the Indians, but I showed the Indians, working for me, how to make soap and continued my business with their wholehearted cooperation. For this reason, the British continuously oppressed us and tried to hamper our business.

"The Indian masses were prohibited from spinning their own cotton and weaving cloth. They were forced to buy British-made goods, and any violation of the cotton spinning ban would often be punished by cutting off the fingers of the unfortunate offender.

"Construction work on the Assam-Bengal railroad was still in full swing when I arrived in Dacca. Indian women, sweating under the weight of their loads, were being forced to carry heavy baskets of dirt and stones on their heads. Strong looking young Indians in Dacca were seized and were driven like beasts of burden for work on the railway. Mothers frantically searched for their children, who had been taken away from them.

"The Indians thus brought to the construction spots were kicked, struck and whipped as they were driven to their labor. They had no hope of returning to their homes. Their miserable fate was to toil, without food and rest, until death released them from the demoniac goadings of the British slave-drivers.

"The same brutal exploitation and the fiendish sucking of the blood of the Indian masses prevailed everywhere—in the mines, farms and factories. It would be almost impossible to describe the exultant joy of the Indian people when Assam has been returned to them. My wife and I, too, are eagerly awaiting the day when we shall be able to return once more to Dacca."

POLICE CHIEFS SET FOR EMERGENCIES

13 Superintendents to Be Named for Special Civilian Patrolling Duties

Police administrators or police superintendents are to be assigned to the Tokyo Metropolis and 12 prefectures as commanders of patrol units to undertake special civilian patrolling duties in times of emergency under the amended Imperial Ordinances governing the Metropolitan Police Board and other police organizations sanctioned by the Throne and promulgated for immediate enforcement Wednesday.

In order to ensure peace and order under air raids and other emergencies, the Home Ministry had decided to institute patrol units in the Hokkaido and 12 other prefectures and the matter was adopted by the Cabinet on April 4. Accordingly the Government effected amendments to the Imperial Ordinance concerning official organization of the Metropolitan Police Board and six other Imperial Ordinances, which were Imperially sanctioned and promulgated.

The function of patrol units is to go on special duties in times of emergency in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Saitama, Chiba, Aichi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka. They are to be commanded by police administrators or police superintendents, that is Tokyo Metropolis, Hokkaido, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aichi and Fukuoka are to have a police administrator each, while other six prefectures are to have a police superintendent each. The Metropolitan Police Board is to have five police superintendents command the patrol units in the Metropolis.

The patrol unit commander of each prefecture is to be directed and supervised by the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police or the Governor of the prefecture.

With the institution of the patrol unit system, the police inspection system is to be extended so as to increase the inspecting officials of the Metropolitan Police Board from three to seven men. Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aichi and Fukuoka are to have one inspecting official each, each of the police administrators or superintendents who are to be patrol unit commanders assuming the duties of the inspecting officials.

JAPANESE-NANKING FORCES ROUT BANDITS NEAR PINGTO

Peace Preservation Corps Deal Big Blow to Enemy Force At Hsiapo

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 11.—The Fujitani Unit of the Japanese Forces and Peace Preservation Corps of the Nanking Army made a surprise attack on about 500 bandits under control of the Chungking forces at a point about 11 kilometers southwest of Pingto early on the morning of April 8. After a fierce battle lasting one hour and 40 minutes the bandits were routed toward the west.

In this encounter, the enemy abandoned 22 bodies.

Meanwhile, the local Peace Preservation Corps, under the command of the Governor of Tsehsien, encountered a bandit force at Hsiapo at dawn the same day. The enemy was dealt heavy blows and was forced to flee.

In this battle, the enemy left 30 bodies on the field. The Peace Preservation Corps captured two rifles, 50 rifle shots and 110 hand-grenades, while one prisoner was taken.

East Asia Round-Up

Reopening Wuhan University

Domei

HANKOW, April 12.—With the aim of establishing an institute for the training of students of New China, plans have been made to reopen Wuhan University which had been closed since the China Affair.

Given Press Post

Domei

HANOI, April 12.—Nuvel de la Fleche, Director of the Information Bureau in the Cochin-China area was appointed Assistant-Director of the Press Propaganda and Information Service of the French Indo-China Government.

Creating Managers' School

Domei

MANILA, April 12.—The training institute conducted by the Bureau of Commerce and Industries for selected managers of the city's 164 Consumers Cooperative Associations will be inaugurated today with due ceremonies.

Aiding War Widows

Domei

TARLAC, April 12.—Several war widows and orphans as well as released war prisoners and fire victims will receive relief in the form of cash and commodities, according to the local Relief Committee headed by Acting Mayor Jose M. Samson.

Holding Japanese Exams

Domei

BANJERMASIN, April 12.—Examinations in Japanese will be conducted in South Borneo sometime this month and those who have proved satisfactory will be given a letter of certificate. In case of Government employees, they will be given a special monthly allowance.

To Reward Seamen

Domei

MACASSAR, April 12.—A new ordinance commending both Japanese and native seamen who have rendered meritorious services in marine transportation was recently promulgated by the Civil Administration of the Japanese Navy.

Youth Corps Established

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, April 12.—Inaugural ceremony of the Youth Corps recently held here was attended by Japanese military officers and civilians. The newly-installed Corps will guide the 'youths' organizations in various important cities including Balik Papan, Pasir, Samarinda, Tangarong, and Mahakam.

Tombstone for Leader

Special

MACASSAR, April 12.—Moslem churches will shortly lay the corner-stone for a magnificent tombstone for the late Haji Omar Faisal, president of the Moslem churches in the Celebes, who died in action last summer. A sum of 30,000 guilders required for its erection has been contributed by all the Moslems and Italian marble will be used as the principal material.

Song Festival Set

Special

MANILA, April 12.—A gala Philippine Song Festival will be held here on April 30 with the proceeds to go to the Philippine Red Cross. The highlight of the program will be the rendition of age-old songs of the Philippines dating back to days when melodies had only two notes on scale.

Plans Scientific Body

Special

MANILA, April 12.—A Council of Scientific and Research Advisory Board will be shortly created here to intensify and coordinate all scientific researches and investigations to solve the country's economic problem.

Education Body Formed

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 12.—The Java Education Service Association was inaugurated at a ceremony held on April 8 at the Municipal Theater here attended by the Director-General of the Military Administration, Ir Soekarno, President of the Central Council, and about 1,000 educationalists representing all parts of Java.

New Bureau Opens

Domei

NANKING, April 12.—The National Government on April 10 opened offices of the Opium Prohibition Bureau which will enforce Government decrees against the smoking of opium.

Visit Wounded Soldiers

Domei

SHONAN, April 12.—The wounded and convalescing soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Forces and Indian National Army were visited by a party of Indian school children and women at various hospitals here on April 10 as a part of the National Liberation Week's celebrations. The patients were entertained with Indian songs and "Kolattam," traditional Indian folk dance.

Chinese Make Boats

Domei

PONTIANAK, April 12.—The construction of small wooden boats has been successfully undertaken by the Chinese residing in eastern Borneo with their own investment and technique. These boats having proved useful as lighters or sail boats, a large-scale production is being considered by the authorities.

Honoring Gym Students

Domei

HANOI, April 12.—Graduates of the gymnastics training schools in Tongking, Annam, Cochin-China, Cambodia and Laos in French Indo-China, who have proved satisfactory in their accomplishments will be accorded a special certificate and at the same time will be given a scholarship of 90 piastres annually.

Creating Defense Corps

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 12.—To expand further the Volunteer Defense Corps of Java, the formation of a second similar corps has been decided and enlistment of volunteers was announced on April 9 by the authorities. This move is seen as a great step toward the complete defense of Java.

Nippon Teachers Arrive

Domei

SINGARADJA, April 10.—Wartime education in Bali will be further bolstered and expanded by the stationing of Japanese teachers who recently arrived here. The educational authorities have also planned for the training of teachers and increase of agricultural schools.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ..¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).

Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.

China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.

French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Panekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuara-Belait, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.

The Philippines
Manila.

Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.

Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG girl seeks position as English typist. Apply Box 474, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale

NICE semi-foreign house, located near Ohji, quiet surroundings, with big atelier suitable for artist, no dealers. Reasonable price. Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Tokyo

DESIRABLE foreign style residence. Location: 3 minutes' walk from Senzokuike Station, Ikegami Line. 10 rooms including 2 Japanese. All modern conveniences. Address Serizawa, 309, Ikegami Senzoku-cho, Omori-ku.

FOUR furnished houses for rent, directly on the lake in Motohakone. For informations, apply to Mochizuki, 234 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

OMORI. Semi-foreign house, seven rooms, flush toilet, gas, running water, convenient location. Apply Box 473, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OMORI. Furnished large foreign house, foreign bath, flush toilet, all modern conveniences, spacious garden. Apply Box 472, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PARTIALLY furnished foreign style three-story residence on Omote Sando of Meiji Shrine, Shibuya; more than ten rooms with two baths, telephone, Frigidaire and other conveniences, for immediate occupancy. Kiyono. Tel. Aoyama 36-1337. 29 of 170, 2-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.

Board, Lodging Wanted

BACHELOR seeks furnished room with full board in Karuizawa. Box 468, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

PEERLESS folding bed with mattress, imported book case with drawers and five shelves, original piano and other music notes about 50 volumes, piano chair, three large picture frames, gramophone with twenty records. Apply Shindo, 1860, 2-chome, Omori Sanno, Tokyo, near German School.

SOFA, settee, dining room table with extension and chairs, sideboard, big bookcase, Junker & Ruh stove, gas range. Apply Mosler (German), 44 Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, near Catholic Church.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE lessons wanted for Japanese children, mother German, in Karuizawa, moderate fee and also in exchange for board and room. Tel. Mita 45-4607 or apply Box 475, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

LATEST news on the Pacific and European waters, political developments, etc., supplied by Okuyama Service, daily news service in English, delivered to your home or office by 9 a.m. Apply for sample copies and rates to Okuyama Service, Matsumura Bldg. (Nippon Times Bldg.), 1/1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. 57-7983.

Lost

SMALL male dog, since middle March, with long silky hair. Color: head and legs fair, back and short tail grey. Good reward. Moto, 234 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2690.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4389.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 [illegible] 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in [illegible] and Japanese languages.

Nach kurzer, schwerer Krankheit verschied heute frueh ploetzlich mein herzlieber Mann, unser geliebter Vater

WILHELM NIGGEMANN

Dairen, den 8. April 1944

MATILDE NIGGEMANN
MARLIES THIERSCH, geb. NIGGEMANN
GUENTER NIGGEMANN

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 336.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1944

The Rivalry in Algiers

The situation in Algiers continues to remain as muddled as ever. General Henri Giraud, deposed as Commander-in-Chief of the Dissident French military forces by his political rival General Charles de Gaulle, is expressing his dissatisfaction by refusing to accept the nominal consolation post of Inspector-General of the army. Britain, committed to the support of De Gaulle but anxious also not to alienate the United States which is favorably inclined toward Giraud, is using Alfred Duff-Cooper, her representative at Algiers, to shuttle back and forth between the two French rivals in a vain attempt to effect some sort of a compromise.

In the meantime, Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his speech of last Sunday reiterated once again the unwillingness of the United States to recognize the De Gaullist regime. And this despite the fact—or perhaps, because of the fact—that the Soviet Union has already accorded it formal recognition and that Britain has always sponsored De Gaulle as her particular protege. It is understood that President Roosevelt has proposed a draft formula to define the relationship between the Supreme Commander of the Anglo-American forces and the Dissident French authorities, and although the exact terms of the formula are not known, it is generally understood that De Gaulle and the so-called Committee of National Liberation which he dominates is relegated by the American formula to an insignificant role. It is apparent that the American ambition is to leave General Dwight Eisenhower as free a hand as possible to make use of any French faction which may at the moment prove most subservient to the United States. Formal recognition of the De Gaulle regime as the provisional government of the Dissident French would obviously tie America's hand in her program of expediency.

Britain has thereby been placed in an awkward dilemma. To give in to the American formula would mean the abandonment of her special protege, the alienation of the best-organized and most influential of the factions among the Dissident French, and might be highly prejudicial to future Franco-British relations. But to defy the American desires would mean intensified friction with the United States at a most critical juncture in their vital military partnership and would moreover leave Britain with no support to curb the growing Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. While as for the Soviet Union, it is blithely going its own independent way.

These circumstances make it plain that relations between the French regime in Algiers and the major anti-Axis Powers, namely, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, constitute today a most interesting subject to students of international affairs. Most significant to these observers of world affairs is the fact that the policies of each of the three major anti-Axis rivals toward the French regime in North Africa betray quite unmistakably a three-cornered struggle for hegemony in the Mediterranean.

According to these observers, each of these rival Powers has been and is approaching the De Gaullist regime from different avenues. It is understood that each is resorting to its own favorite tactics to bolster its power and influence in North Africa—Britain to politico-economic measures, the United States to economic weapons, and the Soviet Union to ideological devices.

Be that as it may, one of the chief sources of Britain's national anxieties is said to be the Soviet advance into the Mediterranean region and into the Near and Middle East. Inasmuch as it has been almost customary for the British to consider this part of the world as their sphere of influence, it would be of paramount importance for them to safeguard and ensure the British Empire's life-line—the Mediterranean-India route—against any menace. And it has been pointed out that to the British, Soviet ascendancy in the Mediterranean would constitute an outright menace to this vital route.

Accordingly, these observers contend, the British policy toward the French regime in North Africa can be understood only in the light of the recent Soviet advance into this region. It is said that the Marakesh Conference was sponsored by the British primarily to discuss ways and means of preventing France from being completely sovietized and of checking the rise of the leftist faction in the French regime in North Africa.

In this connection, it is to be recalled that London, together with Washington, lodged a protest with the Algiers regime regarding the trial and subsequent execution of Pierre Pucheu, Minister of the Interior under the Vichy Government from July, 1941, to April, 1942. It was London's contention that Pierre Pucheu was executed because the court of law was made subservient to the Communist elements in the De Gaullist regime. Expressing London's official displeasure on the Pucheu case, a London Times article entitled "After the Pucheu Trial" reported on March 14:

"Though many defend or applaud the verdict, it made more consciences uneasy than were satisfied . . . The most cogent lesson which emerges from the proceedings of last week and will not be substantially modified by the results of the appeal is the danger of submitting issues which are essentially political to the procedure of a court of law . . . What was at stake in the Algiers trial was Pucheu's criminal responsibility, and it appeared doubtful whether such responsibility was established."

It is understood that the foregoing political gesture was designed to put a brake on the rapidly growing influence and power of the Soviet Union within the Algiers regime. Furthermore Britain's efforts to counteract the Soviet influence has resulted in an Anglo-French Monetary Agreement whereby the rate of exchange between the pound and the franc was fixed at one to ten for the purpose of stabilizing the financial basis of the Algiers regime and of strengthening the British position in North Africa.

Meanwhile the United States, it is said, is pursuing her independent policy of economic imperialism in North Africa which she has come to consider virtually as her own colony. For instance, it has been pointed out that the United States still maintains extraterritoriality in Morocco, and by a vigorous application of the Lend-Lease Act, she is exploiting Morocco's natural resources to satisfy her insatiable greed. It is also understood that in French Morocco, the United States has been very active behind the bloody scenes resulting from nationalistic clashes among the natives.

Notwithstanding their own self-centered policies, however, these observers point out, both London and Washington are very much concerned with the Soviet Union's independent diplomatic policy toward the Mediterranean. They are of the opinion that the Soviet recognition of the French Committee in North Africa as a representative of the entire French nation, to say nothing of the Soviet Union's unilateral recognition of the Badoglio regime without referring the matter to the Advisory Council for Matters Relating to Italy, has created an unbridgeable gap between London and Washington on the one hand and Moscow on the other.

In this connection, recent news dispatches reaching here from Lisbon are quite significant. According to the reports, two Communist leaders in North Africa have been appointed to the highly responsible posts of Commissioner of State and Commissioner for Air in the French regime in Algiers. Whether or not this latest move has been taken in response to the wishes of the Resistance Movement inside France, as the dispatches report, it is said that the fact remains that the move attests quite conclusively to the phenomenal ascendancy of the leftist group in the De Gaullist regime.

Of course, this triangular struggle around the French regime in North Africa is highly important in itself. But it has been pointed out that its true significance lies in the fact that it constitutes a part and parcel of a far bigger and more persistent struggle among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union for supremacy in world affairs. Incidentally, the rigid news censorship prevailing in North Africa since the latter part of last year has been attributed more to the necessity of concealing the three-cornered confrontation than to the alleged military reasons.

A Year Ago Today

April 13, 1943

Although the Chungking regime has been frantically trying to economically develop the Northwestern region in order to obtain important materials and products, it is having great difficulty in moving the necessary plants to those regions because of the poor transportation facilities.

Lacking Conditions of Success

Difficulties Beset Planned Expansion of Anglo-U.S. Propaganda Machine

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

Whether it is a mere coincidence or an irony of circumstances, two notable items of news, mutually supplementary and illustrative of the Anglo-American propaganda machine in action and of its plan for expansion, have just been supplied us by its energetic propagandists. One relates to the methods and tactics being actually used in Europe by its Psychological Warfare Branch and the other to the appropriation asked by the American Government for its Office of War Information for the coming fiscal year, revealing a considerable increase in the estimated funds for the expansion of activities in all the theaters of war.

According to the news, the propaganda campaign conducted by the Anglo-American agency in the European theater consists largely of the repetitions of the methods and tactics employed in the last war by the Northcliffe organization, such as the dropping of leaflets and pamphlets by the air-raiders over the skies of German and other European cities and radio appeals to the supposedly weaker members of the Axis by the government leaders and propagandists. Nor does the material for propaganda in use show signs of improvement upon the theme extensively and intensively used in the closing phases of the last war—to emphasize American aid in growing strength. A correspondent reports of "photographic reproductions of a miniature newspaper entitled 'Star Spangled Banner,' but printed . . . . in German," which contains "pictures of American tanks and guns pouring into Britain," and of a leaflet which "outlined the military accomplishments in the Mediterranean theater of General Eisenhower." A close parallel to this is found in an American propaganda leaflet of the last war entitled "The American Help." It reads in part: "1,500,000 American soldiers are in France; more than twice that number is being trained in America. One single draft call in a single month gives almost as many recruits as a year in Germany. A fleet of 5 million tons, which can carry more than 13 million tons a year, ... would form between Europe and America on unbroken line and bring an endless supply of steel, copper, explosive, grain, petroleum and munitions. . . . . "

For these activities, a recent dispatch from Washington says, the American Office of War Information is going to spend $59,000,000, which is an increase of $25,000,000 over the $34,000,000 of the current fiscal year. It is quite a substantial amount whose expenditure can be justified, as is plausibly explained, only by "an intensive propaganda to the enemy and enemy occupied areas as the tempo of the war increases." It is all very well that extensive preparations in fund, personnel and equipment are made in characteristic American ways for the desired undermining of Axis morale; but all the trouble here is that the Anglo-American propaganda this time fatally lacks the basic theme by which the opponents can be enticed into a premature peace, such as the idea of a "League of Nations," which was most effectively used for that purpose in the last war along with Wilson's 14 points. The difficulty is abundantly reflected in recent fruitless discussions over the Atlantic Charter and Hull's 17 points.

In his famous "Memorandum" submitted to the British Committee on Enemy Propaganda, H. G. Wells stressed the vital necessity of "a clear and full statement of the war aims of the Allies" for "an efficient pro-Ally propaganda in neutral and enemy countries." And he recommended for that purpose the extensive use as the central theme of "The League of Free Nations," which was supposed to "assure the freedom of all on a basis of self-determination to be exercised under definite guarantees of justice and fair play." It is true that the League collapsed, as an American observer of international affairs wrote somewhat cynically, "because it was designed to be an agency of internationalism which did not exist," and because it proved in reality to be "the agency of the status quo powers"; nevertheless, it certainly had in the original idea enough idealism to persuade not only the Central powers but the whole world to accept it as the hopeful beginning of the new world order. Neither the Atlantic Charter nor Hull's 17 points have that convincing or enticing value.

In Point I of Hull's statement of March 21 the paramount aim of American foreign policy is set forth as "to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible." From the point of view of the expert propagandist, however, it is the poorest statement of the war aim. "It is not sufficient," Wells rightly pointed out in 1918, "to recount the sins of Germany and to assert that the defeat of Germany is the Allied war aim." And he explained: "What is wanted is somthing in the nature of an authoritative text to which propagandists may refer with confidence and which can be made the standard of their activities." The authority of the Atlantic Charter which was hailed by the British press at the time of its declaration as the "express definition" of the Anglo-American war aims and as something by which the world was informed "beyond a doubt" of what they were "fighting for," has now been openly and sharply questioned, as all the world knows, with the opening of new phases in the development of the war and political situations. Thus, not the enemy morale, but the confidence of propagandists is being undermined.

Another difficulty the Anglo-American propagandists face, which is no less fundamental, comes from the military situation and the conditions inside Axis countries. In the last war the Allied propaganda, highly successful as it was, could not be effective, as a student of the science of propaganda analyzes, "without the aid of military forces and the conditions in Germany." Lacking these basic conditions essential for the success of their activities the Anglo-American propagandists today are by no means in an enviable position. No inconsiderable amount of funds to be provided within a few months, as well as their time and energy, they had better expend on some other projects more worthy and constructive.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Utsubo Kubota (1877-)

A famous poet and professor at Waseda University.

A New Culture

Atarashiki Bunkwa umubeki Jintsu wo
Tae shinobi oru Ima to yubeshi.
It may well be said that
Japan is now suffering
Travail to give birth to
New culture's upbringing.

Taken Iguchi

A farmer in Chiba Prefecture.

Excellent Rice

Uma-ine ni Yashinawaretaru Hei tsuyoshi
Minami ni kita ni Yukite tatako.
How strong are Japanese warriors
Who are nourished with excellent rice!
Marching to south and north, they fight
And grip the foe troops like a vice.

Toyo Kobayashi (1884-)

An instructor in Japanese at a Tokyo Higher Girls' School.

Horseflies on a Bull's Back

Takumashiki Ushi no se ni abu no Tomaritaru gotoshi
Futatsu mitsu no Kojima ni shiko no Ebisu no agareru wa.
'Tis like horseflies' having perched on
The back of a great bull bursting with energy—
The ugly barbarians' having landed on
Small islands two or three.

A Good Poem

Surasura to Yoki uta nareba Uratanoshi
Atae mo shiranu Takara eshi goto.
When I have composed a good verse
At easy leisure,
I feel as if I had acquired
A priceless treasure.

An Elegy on Mr. Gayda

Zangyaku na Shiko no ebisu no Kuubaku ni
Kienishi Inochi totoku mo aruka.
How precious was the life
Which sadly fell a prey
To th' enemy's air raid
Done in a brutal way!

N.B. This poem, inscribed on a tanzaku, a strip of artistic Japanese paper, was presented to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo.

Shugaku Yamabe (1881-)

Formerly a professor at Otani University and author of several books on Buddhism.

White Clouds

Shirakumo wa Aki no kokoro ni Hitaru rashi
Sora no takaki ni Arite ugokazu.
The white clouds seem to be
Immersed in Autumn's heart:
They hang up in the sky
And never stir and part.

INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHT AN ACTIVE REALITY

Strategies of Mountbatten and Stilwell Are Frustrated

By TOKUYUKI IMAMURA
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

The march across the Indo-Burmese border by the Indian National Army, together with the Imperial Forces, is one of the most inspiring moments in the War of Greater East Asia. It may not be as spectacular as the attacks on Pearl Harbor, Corregidor, and on Singapore, or the descent of parachute units on the oil fields of Sumatra. But its significance, both strategically and politically is as great as them. Above all other facts, it should be noted that the most precious jewel shining in the center of the British Crown is about to be lost.

The advance into India means the speeding up of the inevitable collapse of the British Empire, and will prove a serious obstacle to the undertaking of second front operations on the European Continent.

Nor are the effects on the United States less serious. Only recently, the American war leaders had come to realize the inefficacy of the Nimitz and MacArthur operations in the Pacific, and were just on the point of shifting the main strategy against Japan to the Burma front, under the command of Lieutenant-General Stilwell. But now, his army will be cut off from its lifeline, India. Chungking's forces also face the same dilemma, for they are absolutely dependent upon Stilwell.

Had No Confidence

Though Britain apparently was not wholly unaware of the possibility of an inroad into India by Japanese troops, she evidently did not anticipate that it would take place so soon. It was last autumn that Admiral Louis Mountbatten arrived in New Delhi to take over the command of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, but it may be said that from the very beginning he had no confidence in the success of his campaigns. He must have felt, that not only was the reopening of the Burma Route impossible, but India itself was exposed to extreme danger.

It is significant that upon assuming his post, Mountbatten made excuses beforehand for possible future delays or failures in his future strategies by stating that further preparations were necessary before he could undertake action.

Meanwhile, Stilwell has been distributing Chinese troops along all important points in the Fukawng Valley sector, in preparation for attacks on Japanese positions. These soldiers are remnants of those who had been driven into Indian territory by the Japanese after their miserable defeat at Kachin. Stilwell's main objective in his North Burma operations is the strengthening of the land route for supplies for his army in preparation for an offensive on the Japanese mainland from the Chinese continent. This line of communication, along the Ledo route, which traverses across the Fukawng Valley, extends from Tinsukia in the northern extremity of the A.B. (Assam-Bengal) Railway, over the Patokai range into Yunnan Province. Construction was begun in earnest last year with a force comprising American engineers, Chinese workers and Negroes. The Indian and Japanese forces which have penetrated into Indian territory are now in a position to make side-attacks on the enemy troops in this area.

Chungking Doomed

Chungking has cast its lot with the Anglo-Americans. Consequently, its fate will depend upon the future outcome of Stilwell's strategies. Threats on the Fukawng region mean for them a fatal blow not only to the new land route but also to the aerial transportation lines connecting them with India. The loss of both will mean the entire stoppage of supplies to the Chungking regime. Further, the greatest attention is concentrated by the people under the Chungking government on the effects of the entrance into India by the National Army upon the people of India, for a general uprising against the British will prove a decisive factor in the progress of the present war.

While the eyes of the entire world are directed toward the activities of the Indian National Army, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo made a most significant statement when he declared that all the territories occupied by the National Army in its advance toward New Delhi will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Free India. This has been fully endorsed in frequent addresses by Subhas Chandra Bose, the Head of the Provisional Government.

There are two main issues, stated Bose on the occasion of the crossing of the Indian border: First, to direct the utmost efforts toward the continued military success of the National Army, and second, to establish ideal governments in regions occupied in order to carry out benevolent administration. He added that if Calcutta were seized, the war would be half won because of its industrial importance, and that the activities of the region would come to a standstill when his army enters Bengal Province. Communications would be destroyed and the British defenses blown up.

These words conclusively illustrate the determination of Free Indian forces to wrest complete independence from the hands of the British. The realization of their national aspirations would on the one hand destroy the material basis of the British Empire, and on the other frustrate proposed attacks on Japan by both Mountbatten and Stilwell.

The East Asia Spirit

Traditional Faith Furnishes Invisible But Stable Spiritual Tie Binding Asiatic Peoples Together

Editor's Note: In his article under the title "The Base of Union for Greater East Asia," appearing in the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon, Dr. Enku Uno, after expatiating on the affinity of ancestry and the identity of religious faith and moral principles among the East Asiatic peoples, concludes that the fundamental idea of the Common-Prosperity Region must be based on mutual recognition and consciousness of the spirit common to these peoples.

The major portion of the various peoples now inhabiting the extensive areas from the Southern Regions to China and Manchoukuo are descendants of the people belonging to what may be termed the original Asiatic race, who used to live in the territories extending from Burma to China four or five thousand years ago. During the long intervening period, the blood of these people became gradually mixed to some extent with that of people of different races in Siberia, in Central Asia or in the regions south of India, with the result that different groups of races with physique of somewhat different kinds developed according to the northern or southern districts where they lived. So far as their origin is concerned, however, they come of the Asiatic race of the same blood. This is a historical actuality which establishes the fact that the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia are originally of the same stock, and we may say that consciousness of the original identity of race and ancestry is, in fact, a starting point for bringing about the close unity of the entire population of Greater East Asia.

These brethren of the same stock, who lived scattered over very extensive Asiatic areas in the ages when there were no communications facilities, naturally had little chance of contact with each other. Especially after America, Britain and the Netherlands established their sway over some regions, they were deliberately kept apart by the policy of their rulers. Although they lived apart without means of contact, they were nevertheless brought up in an atmosphere of the culture of the same origin. They were, so to speak, fed on the same mother's milk of culture.

Rice Characteristic of Asia

This mother's milk consists of a precious stuff of life peculiar to East Asia—rice. The culture developed among the peoples who cultivate rice and live on it is, indeed, one characteristic of East Asia. All prominent features of life and culture among the peoples within the Common Prosperity Region are largely tracable to their peculiar habit of cultivating and living on rice. Rice is, therefore, the mother's milk on which all East Asiatic peoples have been brought up.

It is true that in Manchuria, in North and western part of China and in West India, where there was much mixture with people of different races, there prevailed a mode of living centering in stock-breeding, but, generally speak, tillage culture has been dominant among the Asiatic peoples ever since the pre-historic ages. The cultivation of rice was their means of existence. They lived more on vegetables than on meat. Their clothing was made of vegetable fibers such as hemp and cotton rather than of skins and wool. They generally lived in wooden houses with high floors, and not in tents such as were in vogue among stock-breeders. The languages spoken among the Asiatic peoples are multifarious, but there is something similar about them. Their learning, art and music also have something in common.

That their spiritual culture has something in common is ascribable fundamentally to the fact that these Asiatic peoples have always taken to their pursuit of cultivating rice with a pious attitude. Among the Southern inhabitants, the belief is still strong that their agricultural occupation was bestowed upon them by their ancestral gods and that it is their privilege to tend their precious seeds and cultivate "the soul of rice." In sowing and planting rice as well as harvesting it, they strictly observe religious rites of some form or other. They believe that they are serving their gods and ancestral spirits faithfully by sowing rice well and by conducting weeding operations properly. Any carelessness or negligence shown in these operations, they are firmly persuaded, will not fail to bring divine punishment. This moral code of farmers emanates from the religious belief that it is thanks to the influence of the soul of ancestral gods that rice plants or even grass, to say nothing of human beings, are kept alive. Instead of regarding rice as a mere commodity or a kind of foodstuffs, they look upon it as something with a soul like man.

The gods the Asiatic peoples revere are their ancestors. In their eyes, these gods are their ancestors who once lived in this world and with whom those living in the present age possess some blood relationship. Thus, it will be seen that their gods are fundamentally different in nature from those we find in the religions which developed in West Asia and in Europe. It is an idea beyond the comprehension of Western scholars for men to revere their ancestors as gods, and accordingly they pronounce the religious beliefs in East Asia to be barbarous, condemning ancestor-worship as faith of a low type. The tendency of this popular belief of treating ancestors as deities, however, forms the spiritual basis for the unity of morality and faith. These East Asiatic peoples with the same faith and morality are to become united spiritually and to establish a mighty Common Prosperity Region.

Are of Spiritual Fraternity

That the Burmese people give Japan a very hearty cooperation in the present War of Greater East Asia is not due simply to their hostility against the British people and other political reasons, but it is in no small measure ascribable to their consciousness that they have the same religious faith as the Japanese and that both are of spiritual fraternity. The same thing may be said of the peoples in Thailand and French Indo-China as well as those in Manchoukuo and China. Nor is this inapplicable to the Indonesians of Mohammedan faith and the Filipinos of Christian faith, for in spite of the incursion of Mohammedanism and Christianity their old fundamental beliefs remain unaffected.

Although, superficially, the peoples within the Common Prosperity Region now show a measure of religious differences with one another, due to the various religions which were developed or imported in later ages, they remain, fundamentally speaking, imbued with original beliefs common to all East Asiatic peoples, which they practice in their daily life. This simple and traditional faith is what really characterizes the East Asiatic peoples and it furnishes an invisible but nevertheless a very stable spiritual tie which binds them all firmly together.

For these peoples to recognize and foster the spirit which they have in common is of cardinal importance in establishing a Common Prosperity region in its true sense in Greater East Asia. If the wartime structure set up by the East Asiatic peoples in close cooperation is to be developed vigorously in all fields, political, economic, cultural and thought, with a firm unity maintained among them, it is important, above all things, to see that Toa Damashii or the East Asia Spirit which is common to them is strongly awakened.

Fruits of Wisdom

When not ruffled by waves, water settles down by itself. When not covered by dust, a mirror is clear. The same is the case with the mind. The only way to keep it clear is to take away whatever beclouds it; then it will become clear and transparent by itself.

* * *

No man was ever so much deceived by another, as by himself.
—Greville.

* * *

I pray thee, O God, that I may be beautiful within.—Socrates.

* * *

The quest of happiness is not necessary. If everything is removed that vexes the mind, happiness will follow as surely as day does night.—Ts'ai-ken-t'an.

* * *

Men are ready to believe everything when they believe nothing. They have diviners when they cease to have prophets; witchcraft when they cease to have religious ceremonies; and they open the caves of sorcery when they shut the temples of the Lord.—Chateaubriand.

* * *

Nothing is so easy as to deceive one's self, for what we wish we readily believe; but such expectations are often inconsistent with the reality of things.—Demosthenes.

* * *

In one thing men of all ages are alike: they have believed obstinately in themselves.—Jacobi.

* * *

Solitude and company may be allowed to take their turns: the one creates in us the love of mankind, the other that of ourselves; solitude relieves us when we are sick of company, and conversation when we are weary of being alone, so that the one cures the other. There is no man so miserable as he that is at a loss how to use his time.—Seneca.